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The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor

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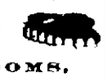

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jy14dtf

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MACHINE SEWING FACTORY
AND SAIL LOFT!
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WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO
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DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN AND CURRENCY. Interest allowed. The Deposits of Internal Revenue Stamps bought and sold. Internal Revenue Stamps for Sale.
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CHARLES D. HAVEN Secretary
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Agent for Oregon,
Office No. 73 Front Street Portland
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Fast Freight Line
TO IDAHO!
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
FROM AND AFTER DEC 16TH 1867 UNTIL further notice our rates for FAST FREIGHT will be as follows:

From Portland to Silver City	40 cents per pound
" Idaho City	32 "
" Placerville	28 "
" Lattaville	18 "
" Umatilla	15 "
" Baker	20 "

Portland Dec 16 1867
dec17dtf WELLS FARGO & CO

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PIONEER LINE OF
Concord Coaches!
CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS and
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LEAVES UMATILLA EVERY MORNING AT 8 o'clock for Boise City and all the interior points.
JOHN HAILEY Proprietor
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JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.,
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UMATILLA OREGON
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OF ALL KINDS
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AND WILL DO A
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Bread delivered to any part of the City.
Orders from a distance carefully filled and promptly dispatched.
The business hereafter will be conducted STRICTLY ON THE CASH PRINCIPLE.

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PACIFIC STATES!
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WHICH WE WILL SELL AT SAN FRANCISCO Prices and deliver to any vessels at free of charge. All orders sent to PORTLAND SOAP FACTORY, foot of McCRAKEN, MERRILL & CO.'s Agents, will meet with prompt attention.
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and established a first class
FAMILY GROCERY AND PROVISION
STORE,
Will keep constantly on hand the best articles in their line which they will sell at the most reasonable prices and invite the attention of their friends and the public.
Portland January 24 1867 dtf

Oregon Market!
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A full supply of the Best
BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, VEAL, HAM,
BACON and CORNED MEATS of all kinds
kept constantly on hand.
Orders delivered promptly and free of charge to every part of the city.
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PRESERVE YOUR MEAT!
ROSS' NEW PATENT PRESERVER,
FOR BUTTER, MEAT, ETC.
WILL KEEP BUTTER SWEET ALL THE YEAR round.
It prevents the Growing Process in all kinds of Meat.
It keeps Fish Sweet and Pure in all kinds of weather.
Will Preserve Meat in any Season.
You may kill your Hog, Mutton, Veal or Beef at any time.
FRESH MEAT IN HARVEST
FRESH MEAT IN 10 DAYS
FRESH MEAT AT ANY TIME
Equal to any Sugar-Cured Hams or Beef.
We Guarantee the Preservation of all set forth above.
COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE
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WHITEWASHING CALCIMINING & HOUSE CLEANING
AT MODERATE RATES.
BOOT BLACKING—ONE BIT
nov14dtf

Plans of Finance

THE SYSTEMS THAT HAVE BEEN PROPOSED

[From the N. Y. Post.]

As the discussion of our financial problem is likely to occupy a large share of the attention of Congress we have thought it useful to bring together in one place the several schemes that have fallen under our eye. It is we admit a little unjust towards the authors of them to present their mere skeletons of reform without the flesh and blood of argument by which they are rounded out and made full. But readers accustomed to the mechanism of such subjects will soon discover for themselves the reasons of the various propositions.

MR. M'CULLOCH'S PLAN.

The Secretary's general policy seems to include—

First—The funding or payment of the balance of interest bearing notes and a continued contraction of the paper currency.

Second—The maintenance of the public faith in regard to the funded debt—that is, the payment of it according to the intent and understanding of the original contract.

Third—The collection in the Treasury of a large reserve of gold as a means of paying off the non-interest bearing notes.

Fourth—The liquidation of the debt by a large annual payment which will extinguish it in the course of a short period of time.

Fifth—The issue of bonds to be known as the consolidated debt of the United States, bearing six per cent. interest and having twenty years to run, into which all other obligations of the Government shall as rapidly as possible be converted; to which end the interest on each semi-annual payment to be reserved by the Government in retention of taxes or paid over to the States according to their population as a means of return to the payment of specie.

MR. WALKER'S PLAN.

First—The issue of a foreign loan for $300,000,000 at six per cent. interest, made payable at the foreign capitals according to foreign denominations of pounds, francs, thalers, &c.

Second—A constant reduction of the debt by the payment of a small installment, say of $1,000,000 the first year, $2,000,000 the second, $5,000,000 the third, and so on until the whole should be extinguished.

Third—An immediate resumption of specie payments; for we suppose as soon as the foreign loan shall have been taken, or as soon as a fair way to be taken.

Fourth—An immense and instant reduction in the amount of our taxation by the reduction of expenditures. Our whole annual expenditure, exclusive of interest on the public debt, ought not to exceed $1,000,000 a year. Inclusive of interest the whole expenditure would be $244,000,000 a year.

Fifth—To conform to this reduced expenditure he would (1) revise the tariff so as to go back to the system of 1846 with a few minor changes; (2) refine the excise duties to malt and spirituous liquors, wines and tobacco, abolishing all other internal taxations; and (3) increase the tax upon the national banks by imposing, in addition to the taxes now levied upon them, which yield $8,000,000 a tax to consist of one half their net profits over seven per cent. But the restrictive feature of the bank act should be removed, and all persons or corporations complying with the laws of Congress be permitted to establish banks, of which the reserves should be specie, not legal tenders.

MR. MORRILL'S PLAN.

First—It proposes to direct the Secretary of the Treasury, on and after July 4, 1869, to pay in coin all United States notes not bearing interest, commonly called legal tender notes, which may be presented for payment at the Treasurer's office in Washington, or such other places as may be designated by him of which public notice shall be given.

Second—It provides that until January 1, 1869, whenever there shall be in the Treasury, (after paying the interest and coupons falling due on the 1st of January and July of each year and deducting gold certificates) of gold coin and bullion an excess above $50,000,000 the Secretary of the Treasury shall within thirty days after January 1 and July 1 respectively sell the same in such manner as in his judgment will best promote the public interest, and may receive in payment United States notes, national bank notes, compound interest notes and three per cent. certificates.

Third—It provides that all National Banks having on hand less than twenty per cent. in specie of their respective capitals, shall hereafter, and until January 1, 1869, keep and hold in coin all interest received on United States bonds deposited by them with the Treasurer of the United States; but this is not to be construed as adding anything to the amount of the reserve now required to be held by these banks and that on and after July 4, 1869, all National Banks shall be required to redeem and pay in coin on demand all their bills issued on the issue of the issue of not on of five dollars and under, when presented at their counters and all bills of a higher denomination either in coin or legal tender notes and any bank failing to comply with these provisions is to be deemed to have forfeited its charter, and the Controller of the Currency is to take proper proceedings against it, and in lieu of it to authorize new National Banks with an equal amount of capital to be located in such States as may have less than their due proportion of the whole amount now authorized by law.

PLAN OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

That able and leading journal of the West, the Chicago *Tribune*, suggested some time since:

First—Let Congress repeal the act allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to destroy four millions a month of the legal tender notes.

Second—Let Congress enact that greenbacks shall be convertible into ten forty bonds at the pleasure of the holder.

Third—Let Congress enact that any class of bonds may be converted into greenbacks, dollar for dollar, at the pleasure of the holder.

Fourth—Let the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to purchase five twenties at their market price, and issue ten forties in equal amount to those who demand funds for greenbacks and also to give ten forties in exchange for five twenties on demand of the holder.

Fifth—Let Congress enact that the surplus revenue in the Treasury shall each month be applied in the purchase of ten forty bonds at their market price.

Sixth—Let Congress charge the banks for the privilege of their circulation two and a half per cent. per annum in gold, to be deducted from the interest on the bonds deposited with the Bank Controller for the redemption of their notes. Let those banks which refuse to pay this tax surrender their circulation to the Government, the same to be given to new banks in the South and West, in those States which are short of their *pro rata* proportion of banking capital, and if there be no applicants on those terms, let the Government fill the vacuum with greenbacks.

PLAN OF SOUND CURRENCY.

A correspondent of the *Evening Post* signing himself Sound Currency offered the following suggestions:

First—Replace the National Bank circulation with legal tender notes as rapidly as possible, first with those bearing the least interest, and no paper currency.

Second—Fund all such parts of the national debt as can in any form perform any of the functions of money.

Third—Gradually contract the legal tender currency until it goes into circulation. This will occur when the paper currency shall be reduced from $300,000,000 as at present to $350,000,000.

Fourth—Let Congress order the Secretary of the Treasury to arrive at this reduction on the 1st of January 1872.

Fifth—Let Congress further order the Secretary to so govern himself that upon that day there shall be specie in the vaults of the sub-Treasury to the extent of one-third of the amount of legal tender notes which shall then be in circulation. If the circulation be $350,000,000 then shall be a reserve of $116,666,666 in coin.

Sixth—Let Congress declare that on and after the 1st of January, 1872, it will receive at all public offices and in payment of all public dues, the notes of the sub-Treasuries at Washington, New York, Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans.

Seventh—Establish a Bureau of Currency in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Controller of the Currency, the Chairman of the Committee of Finance of the Senate, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, and a Treasurer who shall be elected by the other members.

Eighth—Let a law, an issue of one hundred millions of interest bearing bonds of the United States and deposit the same with the aforenamed Board of Currency, to be sold by them in the open market whenever the specie reserve in the vaults of the sub-Treasuries shall fall below ten per cent. of the amount of paper afloat, and to be repurchased whenever the said reserve shall rise above that sum.

Ninth—The banking institutions of the country being thus deprived of the profit from circulation, the taxes imposed upon them in consideration thereof to be withdrawn, and all usury laws be repealed by act of Congress, seven per cent. per annum being declared to be the legal rate of interest where no contract is made.

MR. VAN BUREN'S PLAN.

Mr. Van Buren has made no plan as a whole, but as a mode of reaching specie payments he has suggested that laws be passed by Congress:

First—Forbidding any contraction of the currency and not enlarging it.

Second—Forbidding sales of gold out of the Treasury.

Third—Suspending the payment in gold of the interest on the debt for two years; paying to the public creditors for two years, seven and three-tenths in paper instead of six per cent. in coin, and six and a quarter in paper instead of five in coin.

Fourth—Allowing one half of every payment of the duties at the Custom House to be made in greenbacks, or for that matter National Bank notes taken at par with gold; these notes not to be cancelled but to be paid out again in Government expenditures.

This would, Mr. Van Buren argues, leave the Treasury a clear income in gold of $60,000,000 to $90,000,000—it earning with the $80,800,000 on hand a total reserve at the end of two years of from $200,000,000 to $260,000,000. With this, redemption of the $400,000,000 of legal tender notes could be maintained. It would, therefore, at once become certain that two years hence, if not before, these notes would be equal to coin.

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PLAN OF THE SENATE'S FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate, has reported a bill which

First—Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registered or coupon bonds of such denominations as shall be prescribed, payable principal and interest in coin, and bearing interest at six per cent., such bonds to be payable forty years from date redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the Government, after ten years, to be issued to an amount sufficient to cover all outstanding existing obligations of the United States, to be disposed of on such terms, not less than par, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem best; and to be exclusively used in taking up the existing securities of the United States.

Second—It provides for the entire exemption of these bonds—to be known as the consolidated debt of the United States—from taxation, whether by State, municipal or other authority, but for consideration of such authority the Treasurer of the United States shall reserve one sixth of the interest, which shall form a special fund, one-half to be distributed among the several States in proportion to their population, and the remaining half to be applied to the payment of the national debt.

Third—It substitutes for the sinking fund as provided for by laws now in force, the plan of appropriating yearly a sum which includes the amount necessary for the payment of the interest and maturing debt, and one half the reserved tax as aforesaid, to the reduction of the public debt in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury or as Congress may hereafter direct.

Fourth—It provides that the bonds known as the five-twenty bonds shall, at the expiration of five years from their date, at the option of their holder be changed for the bonds authorized by this act and such as are now redeemable shall be presented for exchange on or before the 1st of November next, and not thereafter, the residue to be presented on or before the expiration of five years from their date, and not thereafter, and such exchange shall be made at such places and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Fifth—It provides that the holder of any lawful money of the United States to the amount of one hundred dollars, or multiples of one hundred dollars may convert the same into a bond of equal amount the notes so received to be held in the Treasury as a part of the reserve already provided for. The holder of any of the five-twenty bonds or of the bonds contemplated by this act, may demand their redemption in the lawful money of the United States. The Treasurer shall redeem the same in lawful money unless the amount of United States notes then outstanding shall be equal to $100,000,000 but such bonds shall not be so redeemable after the resumption of specie payment. The Secretary of the Treasury, in order to carry out the foregoing provisions is required to maintain in the Treasury a reserve of not less than $50,000,000 of lawful money, similar in all respects to the United States notes authorized by law provided the same shall not at any time exceed $400,000,000, in order to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the securities of the United States held abroad.

Sixth—It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds payable, principal and interest, in coin in Frankfort or London, bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, at a rate of exchange equivalent to five francs per dollar, such bonds payable in forty years and redeemable at twenty years from date, at the pleasure of the United States in coin at a like rate of exchange and to be issued to an amount not exceeding $5,000,000 to be exchanged for an equal amount of five-twenty bonds, or disposed of on such terms not less than par, in lawful money, as the Secretary may deem best but the expense of the sale or exchange of said bonds shall not exceed the difference between the said rate of exchange and the market rate of exchange on London or Frankfort.

SENATOR HENDERSON'S PLAN.

The following is a synopsis of a bill to be introduced at an early day by Senator Henderson of Missouri of the Finance Committee, as a substitute for Senator Sherman's bill:

First—To consolidate the national debt in a loan, principal and interest payable semi-annually to be exempt from all taxation.

Second—All National Banks now having bonds filed with the Treasurer to secure circulation shall within twelve months substitute the new consolidated bonds or have their circulation withdrawn.

Third—To amend the National Banking Law that not exceeding seventy five per cent. of the par value of bonds shall be given to any bank also to repeal the limitation of three hundred millions of circulation to the National Banks so as to make banking as free as any other business subject to such new guards and constructions as may be provided by law.

Fourth—To provide for the very gradual withdrawal of the United States notes known as greenbacks, so as to enable the National Banks gradually to supply themselves with coin preparatory to the resumption of specie payment.

Fifth—To constitute a financial board, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury the Controller of Currency and others to be appointed by law to determine the mode manner and time of withdrawing the greenbacks and with power to [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and to [illegible] the [illegible] of the United States.

Sixth—To remove internal taxes from all articles of manufacture (except whiskey and tobacco) and to provide new means for the collection of the taxes on these articles. To continue the income tax of the Currency, the Chairman of the Committee of Finance of the Senate, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, and a Treasurer who shall be elected by the other members.

Seventh—A law, an issue of one hundred millions of interest bearing bonds of the United States and deposit the same with the aforenamed Board of Currency, to be sold by them in the open market whenever the specie reserve in the vaults of the sub-Treasuries shall fall below ten per cent. of the amount of paper afloat, and to be repurchased whenever the said reserve shall rise above that sum.

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The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 14 1868

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The Union State Convention is called to meet at Portland Multnomah county Oregon on the 4th day of March A D 1868 for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor to be voted for at the ensuing June election and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention

The following is the number of Delegates to which each county is entitled under the apportionment of the Union State Central Committee namely

Baker county	3
Benton "	5
Clackamas "	7
Clatsop "	1
Coos "	1
Curry "	1
Columbia "	3
Douglas "	5
Grant "	4
Jackson "	6
Josephine "	2
Lane "	6
Linn "	10
Marion "	14
Multnomah "	12
Polk "	6
Tillamook "	1
Umatilla "	3
Union "	4
Wasco "	3
Yamhill "	6
Total	106

By order of the Union State Central Committee

J N DOLPH Chairman

J W WHALLEY, Secretary

Unparalleled Effrontery

The ways of Copperheadism are devious though happily not past finding out Tortuous as they are, it may be relied on that they are intended to lead to but one result—the recovery of political power. That party does not hesitate to double on its track, to adopt contradictory measures, or to admit its want of patriotism during the war whenever it deems such a course essential to its success The Democratic State Convention of Indiana, at its meeting last month, adopted the following resolution

11. That we shall ever hold in sacred recollection the dead who freely sacrificed their lives in the defence of our once glorious Union, that present and future generations might enjoy the rich inheritance of that form of government which secures equality of rights and privileges to all the citizens thereof, that the nation owes to the surviving soldiers and sailors of the Union the highest—both of praise and gratitude for the great services they made in the late war, and to those disabled in the service of the Union, and the widows and orphan children of those who fell in battle or died of wounds, or in the military service of the Union, such aid as will enable them to enjoy the substantial necessities of life

And the Copperhead Convention of Ohio adopted the following

Resolved, That the fortitude and gallantry of our soldiers in the recent civil war in defense of the nation, entitle them to the gratitude of the country, and they should ever be remembered by it in its bounties.

Could anything overtop Copperhead assurance? Did anything equal Copperhead audacity and brazenness? While the war lasted, they called the brave and self-sacrificing soldiers "Hessians," "Lincoln's dogs," "Abolition hirelings," "minions of Federal aggression," etc., etc; but now, when the victory is gained in spite of Copperhead opposition and obloquy, and they find it necessary to erase their detestable record, they try to purchase the good will and support of the national soldiers with this detestable sophistry, and to claim a share of the glory of achievements which they belittled at the time, and which, had they possessed the power, they would have prevented and turned into disastrous defeat. They now pretend to glory in victories which they cut their hearts at the time they were achieved. They will hold "in sacred recollection the dead who sacrificed their lives in the defence of our glorious Union,"—yet they had not a word of encouragement for the soldier in the day of battle, and even held that it was unconstitutional and criminal to prosecute the war for a cause which they now admit was the sacred cause of the country's defense. They admit that the object which our patriotic soldiers fought and died for, and which they themselves opposed with a bitterness and virulence that was scarcely less than democratic, was an object no less holy than that of bequeathing to future generations the rich inheritance of that form of government which secures equality of rights and privileges to all "alike" Thus they both impeach their past record and proclaim their present dishonesty A Democratic paper of this State which has the courage to speak out on this question inquires

"Why say we have the fullest confidence in the patriotism of the Federal army, when we know that the drafted, bountied soldier, or the cotton-shirking, house-burning, nigger-worshiping officer has scarcely a sentiment bordering on that sacred service? To say that they are patriots, and that the nation owes the soldiers a debt of gratitude for making it what it is, *when we don't believe any such thing*, is not honest, and not very 'cute' The Umatilla *Press*, when it talks in this style, is simply re-echoing the language held by the entire Democratic press, from 1861 to 1865. That, and nothing more.

The President and the Rebels

Last year the object of Johnson and his fellowcrew was to force the rebellious States into Congress without delay. They are now using all their powers to keep them out of Congress until they are restored by rebels. The following passage on this subject is from the President's organ, the Washington *Intelligencer*:

"A village ought to be bold in every village in the free North to forbid the admission into Congress of any pretended State.

And again

But the people ought now forthwith to go further even as they have resolved, but will not believe that they are to be disobeyed They ought to proclaim from every town hall in the North that the white people of the Southern States ought to assemble, by delegation, and prepare constitutions for their respective States, and bring them forward to this Congress for recognition

And who, asks the Illinois *State Journal*, are "the same "white people of the Southern States," whom Mr Johnson is so anxious about? They are the authors and soldiers of the rebellion They are the men, who not only entered upon the destruction of the Constitution and Union, and made war in utter defiance of the laws of civilized nations, *but who never for one moment believed that if they failed in their bloody conspiracy they would be restored to a single one of the rights they had enjoyed.* These are the men for whose restoration Mr. Johnson is so anxious to have the whole country rise *en masse* These are the men in whose behalf Mr Johnson desires to defeat the new Republican Constitutions for the Southern States and thus indefinitely postpone the day of reconstruction And he seeks to befog his scheme by abuse of the negro and by false and absurd clamors against negro supremacy

The plain issue is once more before the public—the same for which a five years' war was waged—the same for which our brothers fought and bled and died—the issue of allowing traitors to rule the South, and then, aided by the Democracy of the North, to rule again the whole country It is proclaimed boldly in advance Let loyal men everywhere be prepared to meet it

Berish Toots thinks General Grant is not a man of honor Natural enough for him to think so, his *beau ideal* of an honorable man and an illustrious soldier is, that perjured, bloody handed gallows deserving traitor and Democrat Gen Robert E Lee

The still of Chancellor Neil, located near Ashland, Jackson county was seized last week by the Deputy U S Collector, for alleged violation of U S revenue laws

Proceedings of the Union State Central Committee

The Union State Central Committee met at Portland on the 13th day of February 1868 pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by J N Dolph, Chairman In the absence of the secretary the roll of the counties represented by their members in person was then were present T J Dryer proxy for Linn county A C Gibbs, proxy for Benton, W H Daniels, proxy for Columbia A C Gibbs, proxy for Douglas J N Dolph proxy for Jackson W Lair Hill proxy for Wasco and W C Whitson proxy for Polk

On motion W Lair Hill was elected secretary

T J Dryer moved to change the time of the meeting of the Union State Convention by substituting the 17th of March for the 24th inst

On motion of W C Johnson of Clackamas county the apportionment of delegates to the State Convention was so changed as to allow each county six delegates instead of four that each county entitled upon the basis adopted at the last meeting

W C Whitson of Polk moved that the State Convention meet at Salem instead of Portland, which motion prevailed by two votes majority

On motion, T R Cornelius of Washington county was elected Treasurer of the Committee

A C Gibbs moved that an Executive Committee of three be appointed to act for the Central Committee in all matters relating to the conducting of the approaching political contest, and the distribution of campaign documents etc and that J N Dolph, Chairman of the State Central Committee be Chairman of such Executive Committee, which motion prevailed The Chair appointed as the other members of that Committee, T R Cornelius of Washington county, and W C J hnson of Clackamas county

After some informal discussion upon matters of detail, the Committee adjourned

The members of the Committee from all parts of the State express strong confidence that the party will carry the State next June, by a large majority W LAIR HILL, Secy

Discussion at Sheridan.

SHERIDAN Oregon, Feb. 8th, 1868

PORTLAND OREGONIAN

To lay the citizens of this precinct were favored with a discussion on the political issues of the times, between Judge J W Johnson of the Lafayette *Courier* and Dr John W Watts The debate was by agreement of men of each party and according to agreement of the debaters, Dr Watts led off in a speech of nearly three hours, showing faithfully, truly and logically that the main issue between the parties is State sovereignty He then proceeded to give that infamous doctrine such an airing as it seldom gets, and showed that the State sovereignty party is the same party that died on the *Star of the West*, turned U S guns against Fort Sumter, fought and won the Bull Run battles, opposed the raising of troops, the issuing of greenbacks and bonds to pay the soldiers, the hanging of traitors and those who starved our soldiers, and finally procured the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, that that party are in favor of taxing U S bonds the admission of such men as A H Stephens & Co into the U S Senate, and now favor the restoration of the rebel States under the *old laws* He told the Democrats that they dared not nominate any but a war man, and closed by a stirring appeal to honest Democrats to leave a party which with so clear a *peace* record, *must* nominate a *war* man to secure even a decent majority

Judge Johnson then took the stand and labored painfully to clear himself from the splinters and rubbish knocked about his ears from the Democratic ship by the Doctor's rifle! Parrot but he failed completely, as he called We could see from the first that he found in the Doctor himself caught a "Tartar" In quitting the Constitution, he said, "The powers not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States respectively," and when called on (by the Doctor in closing) on that point, resorted to the miserable subterfuge of forgetfulness He forgot to say these powers were delegated by the Constitution Mr Johnson sadly disappointed all here, of both parties, who are capable of thinking. He said that the military despotism down South "has *disfranchised all the respectable ones down there*" REBELS there, according to Judge Johnson of the *Courier*, are the only respectable people in the South and does it not follow that rebels are at least respectable in the North? What of those noble men and women who stood true to the old Flag through the dark and stormy days of our country's peril? Judge Johnson says they are not respectable and we, of course, believe that he likes his own kind best He insisted that when South Carolina laid down her arms, she should have come back with her old laws Does that mean her slave laws? I think it does. The applause awarded to the Judge's sallies was faint in the extreme, and it is said that some of the chivalry felt so keenly for the Judge that they shed tears Dr Watts, by agreement, had fifteen minutes to close the debate. And here I regret to say, that the Doctor did not pursue the course laid down for him as a preacher for he closed his bowels of mercy and went in in such a manner as few but him can ever imitate Such a torrent of *teeth* flowed from his lips in that short fifteen minutes as caused the Judge to assume something like the position Brutus is represented to have taken when in the act of robbing the hive He, however, found solace in drawing at the cool end of a pipe

The meeting closed by the following proposition by the Doctor which were responded to with a will Three cheers for the Union, three cheers for Congress and the Union party; three cheers for Gen Grant and the Union soldiers who conquered the rebellion by bullets, and who will conquer in November, 1868, secession and Democracy forever by ballots "Nary cheer" for Democracy or even for Jeff Davis & Co Yours, J H

California Legislature.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 13.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill in reference to the new charter for Oakland was recommitted to the committee on Corporations An act was passed to give the Governor more power in regard to pardon of criminals.

In the House, Rollins introduced resolutions that when the House adjourned at 1 o clock, it adjourn till 7 P M, on account of that being the birth day of Abraham Lincoln The resolutions were laid on the table by a vote of 33 to 28 Cogins offered a resolution to amend the rule so as to meet daily at 10 instead of 11 A M, which was laid over under the rules A resolution was adopted for placing the Speaker of the House and the Lieutenant Governor on the Joint Committee on Agricultural, Mining and Mechanics Arts and Colleges The special order, a message of the Governor, vetoing the act granting certain lands in Yosemite Valley to Hutchings & Lamon, came up The bill was passed over the Governor's veto, by a vote of 44 to 11 An act to amend an act to establish pilots and pilot regulations for the ports of San Francisco, Mare Island and Benicia, was introduced by Coggins which was referred The arguments on the Placer county contested election were concluded Tuttle was decided to be the rightful occupant of the seat, by a vote of thirty to twenty four Pending the consideration of Tuttle's case a passage at arms occurred between Denmelle and Coffroth in the course of which the latter intimated that he was ready to give the former any satisfaction he desired

FROM THE NORTH

SEATTLE Feb 12—4 P M—It is reported that a light shock of an earthquake was felt on Stuck river about forty miles south of this place on the night of the 10th Some building is said to have been moved from its foundation at seven inches, upsetting a stove and several articles of furniture No serious damage was done as far as heard from

The late war was essentially a national war a war levied by the adhering States, by means of the General Government, to compel the seceding States to observe their treaty stipulations to yield to the Federal authority the right to collect duties, and enforcing of this authority over the revolted States, the General Government has no power over those States either expressed in or implied by the Constitution.—*Herald*

In 1864 you denied that the General Government had this power On the 28th of June of that year, you wrote in the San Francisco *Press*

"The pretense of using the military power of the Government to suppress rebellion or put down insurrection, or compelling the return of the seceded States to the Union by force of arms *is all false* and aimed at the principles on which the Government was founded"

Says a Democratic paper in Southern Oregon The signs here indicate that Oregon at the coming election will go Democratic by about 2,000 majority The spirits that told that story were an inebriety of the kind furnished at Bascom's Consult them again, and no doubt they will make the majority a thousand better The offenser, the bigger

By Overland Telegraph.

LATEST BY TO THE 13TH INST

DATES TO FEBRUARY 13

Congressional.

WASHINGTON Feb 12 In the Senate Sherman introduced a bill declaring that Alaska and its inhabitants constitute a judicial district to be called the district of Alaska, and that the district court for said district shall hold its sessions at Sitka It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

Mr Sumner introduced a bill to amend the act to establish the Treasury Department, so as to provide for the appointment of a Solicitor of the Treasury, who shall be a person learned in the law, and who shall be charged with the duty of attending to all suits in which the United States may be interested, and to perform such other duties as may be required by law Referred to the Committee on Judiciary

Mr Wilson of Iowa introduced a bill to amend the Freedmen's Bureau bill Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs

Mr Wilson of Iowa introduced a bill to amend the act to establish the Navy Department Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs

Mr Howard introduced a bill to amend the act to provide for the more prompt and certain settlement of accounts between the United States and receivers of public moneys which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands

Mr Howard introduced a bill to amend the act to provide for the more prompt settlement of accounts with the Pacific Railroad companies

and Commission.

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Merchandise, &c
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AUNDRIES' ADAM'E CANDLES;
EMERY'S do do
PARFINE CANDLES
ALSO,
YOUNG HYSON TEA
CHOICE JAPAN TEA;
CAROLINA RICE,
PEARL RICE,
ALSO,
GROUND PEPPER
do MUSTARD,
ALSO,
LD GOV JAVA COFFEE
ALSO,
g, Bed-Room and Kitchen
FURNITURE.
RICHARDSON, Auctioneer

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AND WINTER
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LADY WASHINGTON,
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ON THE ISTHMUS.
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Ladies can call and be Medically examined, &c.
Lectures will be delivered, as follows:
Wednesday Feb 26, 1868, at
Admission, $1 00
Tickets will be taken for the course of
Lectures, and no extra charge for
Ladies.
Consultation relative to the above
L W GITELLAND
Secretary
Secretary
HAIR SETTING TOOLS
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The Daily Oregonian.

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CITY.

Money Market.

San Francisco Legal Tender rates 1 & 2
New York Gold Quotations [illegible]

THE CASE OF [illegible] AND SHERIFF M[illegible] J. May [illegible] at Kelly's bar, [illegible] Constable of [illegible] to the [illegible] to [illegible] having all the goods and [illegible] of [illegible] Ashley [illegible] and [illegible] Ashley [illegible] [illegible] Ashley [illegible] [illegible] Ashley [illegible]

The Needle Gun and the Career of its Inventor

On the 9th of December Herr von Dreys, the inventor of the needle-gun, died at his native place of Sommerda, near Erfurt. He was born in 1787, and, the son of a locksmith, worked in his father's shop until, as is the wont of artisans in this country, he left home to perfect himself in his trade. In the course of his wanderings he came to Paris, where he found employment under Colonel Pauly, a German officer, commissioned by Napoleon I. to invent a breech loading rifle. There he stayed from 1809 to 1814. It was well known how, after his return to Prussia, he established an iron factory, and, devoting all his energy to the pursuit of the object which had been vainly attempted by his Paris teacher, at length succeeded in constructing the *needle gun* of the Prussian infantry with this gun. Working steadily on amid the honors and riches heaped upon him, he from time to time presented his country with new inventions, some of which promise to add still greater lustre to his name. Among these the grenade rifle, to be shortly given to some fusileer regiments, is mentioned as the most important. Its physical and moral effects are the army is anticipated to exceed every thing hitherto achieved in this line. The ball, weighing 33 grammes, is 33 millimetres long, hollow, and filled with a charge of powder 24 grammes in weight. On striking, it explodes with the [illegible] certainty, and, dispersing its fragments three feet in every direction, is reputed to do as much damage as three or four ordinary balls, and to [illegible] as much dismay as would a dozen. The [illegible] employed in making a simple yet effective projectile is repeated in a contrivance to [illegible] the rebound, necessarily strong in so heavy [illegible]. The calibre of the new rifle is 21 millimetres. Speaking of firearms, a few words may be [illegible] upon the rifled mortars, devised by the Prussian Artillery Commissioners. They are [illegible] 64 feet long, and can be brought to an elevation of seventy five degrees. It is asserted that, hitting their mark with as much precision as the rifled cannon, they are applicable in [illegible] where the latter would be of no use. If the hopes of professional people are fulfilled, the balls, flying over walls that would be impervious to [illegible] cannon, will prove incomparably more [illegible] than the [illegible] fortresses than the old [illegible] with its random shots, while, when employed on coast defences, they will fall perpendicularly on the deck of a vessel the canvassed sides of which [illegible] attack.

CONFIDENCE.—Director Delmar, of the Statistical Bureau, in reply to a communication from General [illegible], has some interesting financial statistics, which prove that the civilization of the [illegible] is in a great measure upon the character and quantity of its circulating medium. [illegible] amount of coinage from the Augustan [illegible] D. 14 down to 1866 when it amounted to $358,000,000, [illegible] $1 per head, and shows that from the year [illegible] the amount of coin in circulation gradually [illegible] A. D. 586, when it reached the [illegible] $3,374,286. It then commenced [illegible] and did not reach over itself until the [illegible] century. Its marked increase was [illegible] the year 1520, when the mines of Potosi [illegible] from the commencement at of the [illegible] of the fifteenth century, the [illegible] were established in Europe. The [illegible] on interest during most of this [illegible] was limited odious, and the tariff fell on [illegible] into the hands of the Jews, who, becoming [illegible], were frequently plundered, [illegible] first to have been regularly [illegible] the 17th [illegible]; when the [illegible] your rent cheese in France it was [illegible] and [illegible] by a few Jews. [illegible] the, during the [illegible] stories [illegible], and which [illegible] in the [illegible] own pet [illegible] to entirely free itself. In 1187, [illegible] was founded; that of Geneva in [illegible] and of Prague in 1401. Between this time [illegible] the Bank of [illegible] was found- [illegible] D. 1667, covered the influx of the precious [illegible] America be estimates at $2,- [illegible] $2,500,000,000 are in [illegible]

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Oregon.

[illegible] Linn county, [illegible] Polk county, [illegible] Yamhill, [illegible] Linn, [illegible] Grove, Polk, [illegible] Polk, [illegible] Milwaukie, Clackamas, [illegible] Myrtle Creek, Douglas, [illegible] Yamhill, Umatilla, [illegible] McMinnville, Yamhill, [illegible] Polk, [illegible] Umatilla, [illegible] North Yamhill, Yamhill, [illegible] Yamhill, Polk, [illegible] Clackamas, Clackamas county, [illegible] Union county, [illegible] Mason, [illegible] Clarke, [illegible] Douglas, [illegible] Clackamas, Clackamas county, [illegible] Union county, [illegible] Thurston, Monticello, Cowlitz, [illegible] Linn, Cowlitz county, [illegible] Thurston, [illegible] Mason, Clarke, [illegible] Thurston, Cowlitz county, [illegible] Clarke, [illegible] Cowlitz county, [illegible] Thurston, [illegible] Mason, Clarke, [illegible] Clarke, [illegible] Thurston, Tualatin, Washington, Polk, [illegible] Thurston, Columbia, [illegible] Clarke, [illegible] Clarke, [illegible] Clarke